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मानक

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IS 1677 (2005): Agricultural spray hose of rubber with braided textile reinforcement [PCD 13: Rubber and Rubber Products]



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“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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भारतीय मानक
कृषि छिड़काव के लिए रबड़ के हौज़
(दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)

Indian Standard
RUBBER HOSES FOR AGRICULTURAL SPRAYING
(*Second Revision*)

ICS 65.060.25, 65.060.40, 83.140.40

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Second Revision) which is identical with ISO 1401 : 1999 'Rubber hoses for agricultural spraying' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendations of the Rubber and Rubber Products Sectional Committee and approval of the Petroleum, Coal and Related Products Division Council.

The text of ISO Standard has been proposed to be approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

- a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appears referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'.
- b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

In this adopted standard, reference appears to certain International Standards for which Indian Standards also exist. The corresponding Indian Standards, which are to be substituted in their places, are listed below along with their degree of equivalence for the editions indicated. However, that International Standard cross-referred in this adopted ISO Standard, which has subsequently been revised, position in respect of that latest ISO Standard has been given:

<i>International Standard</i>	<i>Corresponding Indian Standard</i>	<i>Degree of Equivalence</i>
ISO 1746 : 1983 Rubber or plastics hoses and tubing — Bending tests	IS 12656 : 1989 Rubber or plastics hoses and tubing — Bending tests	Identical
ISO 8033 : 1991 Rubber and plastics hose — Determination of adhesion between components	IS 3400 (Part 24) : 2001 Methods of test for vulcanized rubbers: Part 24 Rubber and plastics hose — Determination of adhesion between components	do

The Technical Committee responsible for the preparation of this standard has reviewed the provision of the following International Standards and has decided that they are acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard:

<i>International Standard</i>	<i>Title</i>
ISO 37 : 1994	Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of tensile stress-strain properties
ISO 188 : 1982	Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Accelerated ageing and heat resistance tests
ISO 471 : 1995	Rubber — Temperatures, humidities and times for conditioning and testing
ISO 1307 : 1992	Rubber and plastics hoses for general-purpose industrial applications — Bore diameters and tolerances, and tolerances on length
ISO 1402 : 1994	Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Hydrostatic testing
ISO 1817 : 1985	Rubber, vulcanized — Determination of the effect of liquids
ISO 4671 : 1984	Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Methods of measurement of dimensions
ISO 7326 : 1991	Rubber and plastics hoses — Assessment of ozone resistance under static conditions

Indian Standard
RUBBER HOSES FOR AGRICULTURAL SPRAYING
(Second Revision)

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements for three types of flexible rubber hose for pressure spraying of agro pharmaceutical and/or fertilizer products within a temperature range of $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 37, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of tensile stress-strain properties.*

ISO 188, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Accelerated ageing and heat resistance tests.*

ISO 471, *Rubber — Temperatures, humidities and times for conditioning and testing.*

ISO 1307, *Rubber and plastics hoses for general-purpose industrial applications — Bore diameters and tolerances, and tolerances on length.*

ISO 1402, *Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Hydrostatic testing.*

ISO 1746, *Rubber or plastics hoses and tubing — Bending tests.*

ISO 1817, *Rubber, vulcanized — Determination of the effect of liquids.*

ISO 4671, *Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies — Methods of measurement of dimensions.*

ISO 7326:1991, *Rubber and plastics hoses — Assessment of ozone resistance under static conditions.*

ISO 8033, *Rubber and plastics hose — Determination of adhesion between components.*

3 Classification

Three types of hose are specified as follows:

- type A: Maximum working pressure of 1,0 MPa (10 bar);
- type B: Maximum working pressure of 4,0 MPa (40 bar);
- type C: Maximum working pressure of 6,0 MPa (60 bar)

4 Construction and materials

The hose shall consist of the following:

- a synthetic rubber lining;
- a reinforcement of one or more layers of textile fibres;
- a cover of natural or synthetic rubber.

5 Dimensions and tolerances

5.1 Nominal bore and internal diameter

The dimensions of the hose shall be in accordance with the internal diameter and tolerances given in Table 1, in accordance with ISO 1307.

Table 1 — Nominal bores, diameters and tolerances

Dimensions in millimetres

Nominal bore diameter	Internal diameter	Tolerance
6,3	6,3	$\pm 0,75$
8	8	$\pm 0,75$
10	10	$\pm 0,75$
12,5	12,5	$\pm 0,75$
16	16	$\pm 0,75$
20	20	$\pm 0,75$
25	25	$\pm 1,25$

5.2 Length

The tolerance on lengths shall be as specified in ISO 1307.

5.3 Minimum thickness of lining and cover

5.3.1 Types A and B

When tested in accordance with ISO 4671, the lining shall have a minimum thickness of 1,6 mm and the cover shall have a minimum thickness of 1,0 mm.

5.3.2 Type C

When tested in accordance with ISO 4671, the lining shall have a minimum thickness of 2,0 mm and the cover shall have a minimum thickness of 1,6 mm.

6 Physical requirements on samples taken from the hose or from moulded sheets of equivalent vulcanization

6.1 Tensile strength and elongation at break of rubber lining and cover

When determined in accordance with ISO 37, the tensile strength and elongation at break shall be no less than the values given in Table 2.

Table 2 — Tensile strength and elongation at break

Hose component	Tensile strength MPa	Elongation at break %
Lining	7,0	200
Cover	7,0	250

6.2 Requirements after immersion in fluid

When tested in accordance with ISO 1817, after immersion for $72 \text{ h} \pm 2 \text{ h}$ in a suitable reference liquid, dependent upon the agropharmaceutical/fertilizer product the hose is designed to convey and as agreed by the purchaser, at standard laboratory temperature (see ISO 471), the lining and cover shall conform to the values given in Table 3.

Table 3 — Requirements after immersion in reference fluid

Property	Requirement
Volume	Maximum increase 55 %
Tensile strength	Maximum reduction 50 %
Elongation at break	Maximum reduction 40 %

6.3 Accelerated ageing

After ageing the hose in air for three days at $100 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, as specified in ISO 188, the tensile strength and elongation at break as determined by ISO 37 shall decrease by no more than 25 % and 50 % respectively from their initial values.

7 Physical requirements on finished hoses

7.1 Change in dimensions

When the hose is tested at proof pressure in accordance with ISO 1402, the changes in outside diameter and length shall be no greater than $\pm 7 \text{ %}$ and there shall be no leaks or other signs of damage.

7.2 Hydrostatic requirements

7.2.1 Hydrostatic pressure

When tested in accordance with ISO 1402, the hose shall meet the requirements given in Table 4.

Table 4 — Hydrostatic pressure requirements

Hose type	Working pressure		Proof pressure		Minimum bursting pressure	
	MPa	bar	MPa	bar	MPa	bar
A	1	10	2	20	4	40
B	4	40	8	80	16	160
C	6	60	12	120	24	240

7.2.2 Hydrostatic testing after ageing in liquid

A 1 m length of hose shall be filled with the liquid to be used in the hose and aged for two weeks at standard laboratory temperature (see ISO 471). After ageing, the hose shall be drained and hydrostatically tested after 1 h in accordance with ISO 1402. The hose shall meet the requirements given in Table 4.

7.3 Bending-test requirements

When determined in accordance with ISO 1746 using a minimum radius of curvature of 10 times the nominal bore, the value of the ratio of hose outside dimension, during bending, to the original outside diameter, T/D , shall be a minimum of 0,80.

7.4 Adhesion

When determined in accordance with ISO 8033, the adhesion between the various components shall be no less than 1,5 kN/m.

7.5 Resistance to ozone

When tested in accordance with ISO 7326:1991, method 1, the test piece shall show no signs of cracking.

8 Marking

Each length of hose shall be clearly and durably marked, at least every 1 m, with at least the following information:

- the manufacturer's name or identification;
- the number of this International Standard;
- the hose type;
- the nominal bore;
- the maximum working pressure in MPa;
- the quarter and year of manufacture (e.g. 3Q99).

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Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amend No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Headquarters:

Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110 002

Telephones : 2323 0131, 2323 3375, 2323 9402 Website : www.bis.org.in

Regional Offices :

	Telephones
Central : Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg NEW DELHI 110 002	{ 2323 7617 2323 3841
Eastern : 1/14 C. I. T. Scheme VII M, V. I. P. Road, Kankurgachi KOLKATA 700 054	{ 2337 8499, 2337 8561 2337 8626, 2337 9120
Northern : SCO 335-336, Sector 34-A, CHANDIGARH 160 022	{ 260 3843 260 9285
Southern : C. I. T. Campus, IV Cross Road, CHENNAI 600 113	{ 2254 1216, 2254 1442 2254 2519, 2254 2315
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